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VOLUMES.

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John Gray's book

JOHN GRAY.

RECEIVED

Dr. Stoughton's

BITTERS,

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Purchasers will

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SPRUCE.

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Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1804.

[No. 1101.

### Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store.

### RUM

In blds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and lbs.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in lbs.

Sugar in blds. tierces and lbs.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and } in boxes,  
Mould and dipt Candles }

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c.—  
ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemers,  
Duffls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,  
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,  
Calmances, Russells, Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicos,  
Irish Linens, Silesia do.,  
Oxshocks and Ticklerbuchs,  
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,  
India Muslins and Table Clothes,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other  
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

ARMINIAN SKELETON.

Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of  
COTTON and STEWART, for a BOOK en  
titled,

THE SKELETONS:

Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and  
The Carnal Preacher Dissected.

In two Parts.

Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Univer  
sity purposed, taken, examined, tried, con  
demned, executed, and anatomized.

Part II. The Carnal Preacher Dissected,

with comments on several dark passages of scrip  
ture. In a series of letters, written at various  
times to friends in the country.

Conditions, &c. are left at the above

It is the opinion of several respectable clergymen,  
men, that the above book contains the ground  
work and principles of genuine piety, as it man  
ifestly proves, from the scriptures of truth, that  
the doctrine of free will and universal redemption  
is unfeigned.

Sept. 1.

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
From New-York and Philadelphia,  
A NEW

Assortment of Books & Stationary,  
among which are the following:

Motherby's Medical Dictionary La  
dy's Museum, Dalton's Lists of Petraea, Diction  
ary of Natural History, Ferguson's Astronomy,  
Tooke's Pantheon, Young's Latin Dictionary,  
Scotell's English, St. Paul's Studies of Nature  
Medical Extractions with plates, Descriptions of  
Buccal, Blount's Practical Navigation, Federal  
Int. Hook's Arietis, Simpson's Euclid, Wit  
man's Egypt, quarto, octavo and pocket Bibles  
gilt and plain, Morocco Prayer Books, Bell's  
Burgess, Edinburgh New Dispensatory, Bailey's  
Johnson's, Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries. An  
elegant assortment of

Paper Hangings,  
a few choice Violins, Violin Strings and Bows,  
a complete assortment of German Flutes and Fl  
gaiets, and a great variety of other articles which  
will be advertised in a few days.

July 24.

ROBERT B. JAMESON,

Offers for Sale,

30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,

8,000 do. Cacao,

20 hds. Miscovado Sugar,

20 bags of Cotton,

20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum

25 blds. Molasses,

20 pipes Holland Gin.

30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,

10 pipes London P. Madeira

8 do. old Port

4 do. P. Teneriffe

15 qr. casks Sherry, and

4 pipes Brussels

3 blds. green Copperas,

4 blds. Roll Brimstone,

2 blds. Madder,

2 blds. Alum, and

120 boxes Spanish Segars of different

qualities, with most other articles in the Grocer  
Line.

May 29.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

### FOR SALE.

The Brig Julia,

burthen about 600 tuns. She is well  
built of the best materials, sails fast,  
is completely bound and ready to receive a cargo.  
For terms apply to

Joseph Riddle.

Sept. 8.

### FOR SALE.

The Sloop Two Brothers,  
(of this port.)

Burthen about twenty five tons, and  
now in good order. A credit would  
be given if required, or bartered for wet or dry  
goods. Apply to

William S. Belt, jun.

Sept. 24.

### FOR BOSTON,

The Sch'r SALLY,

JAMES BACON, Jun.

MASTER,  
will sail in six days, and will take a few barrels  
height on low terms. Apply to

Lawra on & Fowle,

Who have now landing from said Schooner at  
Lawson and Simon's Wharf, and for sale at  
their store on said Wharf,

50 boxes mould and dipt Candles,  
200 reams Wrapping Paper,

20 lbs. Boston Tea,

30 do. do. Bay Mackerel,

20 do. Pork,

Young Hyson Tea.

And a few lbs. N. E. P.

For New-York and Boston,  
The fast sailing, copper bot  
toned rig

HARMONY,

Ronert d. Hill, master; will be ready to re  
ceive FREIGHT in a few days.—Apply as  
above.

Sept. 8.

### FOR CHARTER.

The fine, new American

Ship ORB,

Captain FARLEY,

About 450 hogheads burthen:  
Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to  
any port in Europe, and can proceed immediate  
ly. For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

Aug.

### For Charter to Europe,

The SHIP

WILLIAM and JOHN,

T. Waddington, Master:  
lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf in complete order,  
and ready to take in a cargo immediately.

Apply to

James Wilson.

Aug. 30.

### For Sale or Freight

The Schooner BETSEY,

of New Bedford.

Will sail about four hundred hogheads To  
bacco. For terms apply to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Sept. 1.

### For Freight (Coastwise)

The fast sailing Schooner

SYREN,

Burthen nine hundred barrels,  
John Matthew, master.

Now ready to receive a cargo  
and has good accommodations for passengers.—  
Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 10.

### Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office—Price 12½ Cents,

## AN ACT

More effectually to diminish the number  
of DOGS in the town of Alexandria.

On Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, will be  
sold at the Vendue Store,  
**A LIKELY NEGRO LAD,**  
between eighteen and twenty years of age, an  
excellent house Servant.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Sept. 27.

**SHIP UNITED STATES,**  
(A Regular Trader,)   
has just arrived  
**From LIVERPOOL,**  
and will be ready to receive  
**FREIGHT**  
for that Port, by the 15th of October. The  
terms apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON and Co.  
Who have received by said  
ship, a few bags of WOOLBINS, &c. which to-  
gether with what they have in hand, makes a  
handsome assortment, and the whole will be sold  
on a liberal credit at costs and charges.

R. N. and Co.

Sept. 28.

**Wanted to Hire.**  
A NEGRO BOY as a house servant. Apply  
to its Printer.

Sept. 25.

**A Barkeeper Wanted.**  
TO a person of good character and capable of  
keeping accounts, [as no bill need apply] a liberal  
salary will be given. Enquire at the Hope and  
Anchor Tavern, corner of Friends Street.

Sept. 24.

**WANTED TO HIRE,**  
A WHITE or BLACK FEMALE SER-  
VANT, about fourteen years of age  
Enquire of the Printer.

September 21.

**A CARGO**  
Of coarse LIVERPOOL SALT,  
just received and now ready to be delivered  
from on board the ship Columbia, capt. Hazen,  
at Harper's Wharf, and for sale by  
Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Sept. 1.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
By the Rachel from Cadiz, and for Sale by the  
Subscriber,  
48 boxes Muscadel and Bloom  
RAISINS,  
70 Jars of Olives—all in fine order.  
T. SIMMS.

Aug. 20.

Just received and for Sale,  
A few excellent  
Smoked Salmon and nice table  
Cod Fish. A. WILLIS.

Sept. 10.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**  
By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,  
King Street,

AN ELEGANT EDITION OF

**THE HOLY BIBLE.**  
In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well  
bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a  
specimen of American paper and printing, which  
will not suffer by a comparison with any book  
printed in this country.

**A GOLD MEDAL** was given to  
Robert Gray, the Printer of this Bible, by the  
American Company of Booksellers, as the best  
specimen of printing exhibited at their annual  
meeting at New York last June.

Will be offered for Sale,  
To the highest bidder, on the 1st day of November  
next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at  
the Little Falls of Passaic,

**That noted and valuable Shad and  
Herring Fishery,**

called MIDDLE ROCKS and also one half of  
the EAST ROCK, and UPPER HERRING  
POINT. Half of the purchase money will be  
required in hand, and the balance in one year  
from the purchase.

Charles L. Broadwater.

Sept. 13.

**FRENCH and ENGLISH  
BOARDING SCHOOL,**  
At German-Town, six miles from Philadelphia,  
By G. DORFEUILLE,

Late from Cape Francis, where he superintended  
an Academy for several years.

As Mr. Dorfeuille and his family  
are French, as well as a number of boarders, the  
young Americans placed under his care will  
have the advantage of joining practice to theory,  
by which means only, a young man may expect  
to learn a language properly.

Young gentlemen are taught Latin,  
Greek, Spanish and French, grammatically;  
Mathematics, Book Keeping, History, Geography,  
Writing, Arithmetic, and every other useful  
and ornamental branch of a polite education.

Sept. 13.

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its perfection. It could only have been a lean task, and more frequently results from lucky accident, than any effort on the mind. This remark, which is here applied to the general progress of mankind in the career of improvement, is exemplified and fully established, by their advances in every particular science. Until the beginning of the eighteenth century, the world had adopted the ideas of Aristotle on all metaphysical subjects, and it would have been blasphemy to have doubted their orthodoxy. Locke explored the inlets of the understanding over the map of America, we shall find, and explained some of its processes; and what has been the consequence? Within the course of one century a galaxy of illustrious philosophers have arisen, who seem to have left scarcely any thing to be discovered hereafter. For many ages the tides had vibrated from one absurdity to another, which were all at length swallowed up in the vortices of Descartes; a greater absurdity than all the rest. Newton appeared; recalled the mind from its delusions above the clouds. Where are her Amazon and Laputa which would be regarded as fabulous, did not authentic history attest them? Where will she exhibit lakes like those of Canada, which connect with each other and with the ocean binding all the Northern part of this great continent in one indissoluble commercial chain? The most enthusiastic admirers of European excellence must shrink from this comparison; and so far must acknowledge that nature is here at least as bold in her sketches and as vigorous in her production as on the eastern continent.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Constables, sometime in the month of July, yearly, and every year, to take an account of every animal of the dog kind, in the said town, noting the respective districts of the town in which taken, and return an alphabetical list of the owners names to the Clerk of the Council.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That the owners or harbourers of every animal of the dog kind, shall at all times, when thereto required by the constable aforesaid, make due return of every such animal by them owned, or which they suffer to remain about their houses, on penalty of forfeiting and paying Five Dollars for every refusal; one half to the informer and the other half to the use of the Corporation.

Sect. 5. And be it enacted, That the several town Constables, as soon as they shall have returned the list to the Clerk of the Council, and obtained a copy of the same from him, demand the aforesaid tax of Two Dollars, for each male, and Four Dollars for each female animal so returned, and if the said tax is not then paid, or within twenty days thereafter, the said Constable is hereby authorized and directed to levy the same by distress, agreeably to the mode prescribed for collecting other taxes in the said town, and such Constable shall receive a commission of Twenty Five per centum, on all monies received by him, in virtue of this act, in full compensation for taking this list, and collecting and paying over the said money to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

Sect. 6. And be it enacted, That all other acts, concerning Dogs, are hereby repealed; and this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of October next.

PASSED in Common Council the 22d day of September, 1804.

JOHN POTTS, President.

APPROVED, Sept. 24, 1804.

ELISHA C. DICK,

Mayor of Alexandria.

FROM THE (Rich.) ENQUIRER.

ON THE AMERICAN GENIUS.

### PART I.

THERE is no country on the face of the globe, to which nature has been more bountiful than to the United States. The felicity of our situation, and the diversified blessings we enjoy, have been the theme of panegyric, until it is no longer possible to advance a new idea, or to modify an old one, so as to give it an appearance of novelty. Without entering into a minute repetition of those advantages of soil, climate, productions, and remoteness from the Eastern continent, which seem to promise us an eternity of happiness; I shall confine my present remarks to those moral causes, which are intimately connected with the character of a nation.

Europeans have some times accused America of a poverty of genius, and weakness of intellect, which place her much behind the ancient world; and even the enlightened Buffon has adopted the idea, that nature is more feeble in her efforts in the western than in the eastern hemisphere.

The charge itself is a proof that European sagacity is still far from having attained

its perfection. It could only have been a lean task, and more frequently results from lucky accident, than any effort on the mind. This remark, which is here applied to the general progress of mankind in the career of improvement, is exemplified and fully established, by their advances in every particular science. Until the beginning of the eighteenth century, the world had adopted the ideas of Aristotle on all metaphysical subjects, and it would have been blasphemy to have doubted their orthodoxy. Locke explored the inlets of the understanding over the map of America, we shall find, and explained some of its processes; and what has been the consequence? Within the course of one century a galaxy of illustrious philosophers have arisen, who seem to have left scarcely any thing to be discovered hereafter. For many ages the tides had vibrated from one absurdity to another, which were all at length swallowed up in the vortices of Descartes; a greater absurdity than all the rest. Newton appeared; recalled the mind from its delusions above the clouds. Where are her Amazon and Laputa which would be regarded as fabulous, did not authentic history attest them? Where will she exhibit lakes like those of Canada, which connect with each other and with the ocean binding all the Northern part of this great continent in one indissoluble commercial chain? The most enthusiastic admirers of European excellence must shrink from this comparison; and so far must acknowledge that nature is here at least as bold in her sketches and as vigorous in her production as on the eastern continent.

If these propositions are correct, it will follow that when we compare two nations with each other, we should first enquire whether their situations have been equally auspicious to their gaining this first step, and whether no untoward circumstances have occurred to retard their progress afterwards. I shall endeavour to shew, that the superiority which Europe has enjoyed over savage America, results, in fact, from the fortuitous circumstance which attended her first settlement, by which she was enabled both to make an early advance in science and to pursue her discoveries to a greater extent.

Greece was inhabited by savage and barbarous tribes, when the Phoenicians, a people of Asia, sent forth colonies who took up their abode within her bosom. These colonists carried with them the arts of the mother country, which were indeed very inconsiderable in themselves, but highly important as I have already shewn, as they related to the future progress of their possessors. We know but little of Phoenicia, or whether she derived her knowledge from others or gave birth to it herself. But whatever it was the mode by which she acquired it, we may presume that it resulted from nearly the same causes which conspired to preserve, enlarge and ripen it, after it was transferred to the Greeks. As this period is more within the compass of history, our conclusions from it will be more just and accurate, than from any prior era.

The colonists, small in number, surrounded by numerous bands of hostile barbarians, and unable to occupy an extensive territory, contracted themselves within the walls of cities, together with a small margin of land around them. As population increased this land became insufficient for their support, and hence they were driven to the invention of new arts; hence they resorted to commerce as a mode of procuring subsistence; hence many turned their inquiries into the walks of literature, and gave to Greece her splendid pre-eminence over the nations of antiquity. Greece lost her liberties but retained her science. The barbarians who came to despoil her of her wealth, carried off also a more precious treasure, of whose value they were unconscious, the seeds of learning and the sublime speculations of ethics, which required only time to germinate, and mature. The rifled flower faded and expired; but its sweets were hoarded up by the industrious plunderers, to become the sources of a more permanent delight.

The human mind which had flowed like a majestic river through the favoured soil of Greece, and dispersed its blessings around, now changed its channel, and by this melancholy alluvion, left its ancient bed a naked, dreary and sterile desert. It happened fortunately for Europe that the countries into which literature was introduced after the ruin and subjugation of the Grecian states, were limited like them in extent of territory, abounding in inhabitants, and coextensive with the dimensions of single cities. The necessary consequence of populous communities, is, that a division of labor should take place, which infallibly leads to excellence in all the arts which embellish human life, as well as in those which minister to the wants of men. The Arcadian scenes of rural life may be the residence of peace, simplicity, innocence, and happiness; but it is in the collision of

towns, that the human embryo, and the human mind, and the human stature. It is in science and sciences receive their birth, and they are carried to perfection, and assumed the wreath of the laurel, and she in her turn re-present political societies with this rapid review of the past, it appears that Europe is happy, first, in having received literature from another, secondly, in having them like hot beds of growth.

The situation of America is very different; possessing a wholesome aliment; its animals which invite man, these apparent advantages the real causes of the retarded intellect in America. Causes existed which caused American to take the first step in improvement; and man at en from ignorance by the necessity.

America it is true was ancient Greece by inhos-  
cious tribes. But this can only induce them to resemble each other, which an able enabled them to perform. Nor should it be uniform experience tells us certain fascination in the strained state of nature, which deter men from the nation did not necessarily enter.

Captain Bayton, of the who arrived at Norfolk 15 days from St. Croix, le Leboe, Grafton, of this po-  
Accounts from Vermont, but little doubt of the re-Elliot, as a member of the senators of the United S-

On Monday last came o-  
our Court, the trial of JAMES PHILLIPS, for passing Bank Notes, and passing them to be forged. Tues-

day brought in a verdict of passing Bank Notes known to be forged.

For the Alexandria D-

M-A-X-I

AND DETACHED

(Continued)

Let it be remembered in pi-  
happiness, unless the founda-  
tion, the structure will not stand.

There is a strange malig-  
J. C. while in Egypt, lea-

life of Pharaoh.

A good disposition finds a  
in returning good for evil,  
able temper experience  
the rancor of his own heart  
of his greatest enemy to indi-

Some minds possess a trac-  
tive distaste of another's  
complaisance, and prompts  
it; but still evaporates with  
the heat of the day.

If you are a man, in cho-  
lic, prefer good taste and a  
fog beauty or wealth; the  
your household with propri-  
ety, and complaisance, and y-

la yloras, let mind super-

sympathia menti vulnera-

Indolent and giddy, and may be sed-  
and hand-mind to the graces;   
faints are the base of fa-

That joys which produ-  
cated cannot differ widely

Read the scriptures with  
to learn without question  
what finite reason cannot co-  
to exercise our faith.

Best assured you are sec-

frequently results from

any effort on the mind, is here applied to the mankind in the career exemplified and fully advanced in every. Until the beginning of Aristotle on all meta- and it would have been doubted their orthodoxy, inlets of the understanding, some of its processes; consequence? With century a galaxy of il- lers have arisen, who scarcely any thing to be

For many ages ab- sisted from one absurd- tates of Descartes; a great deal the rest. Newton the mind from its de- gave it a projectile to move in the orbit and has not since produced a thousand humble fol-

who have carried the beyond the utmost limits of material genius could principles be sufficient to, that the first step in man's mind is the most in this is attained, all by follow.

ons are correct, it will compare two nations we should first enquire what have been equally gaining this first step, toward circumstances retard their progress al- deaour to shew, that Europe has enjoyed a, results, in fact, from instance which attend- ment, by which she has made an early advance in due her discoveries to

towns, that the human energies are called forth, and the human mind swells into gigantic stature. It is in towns that the arts and sciences receive their birth; and there also they are carried to perfection. Rome assumed the wreath of the muses which had been plucked from the brow of Greece and she in her turn resigned it to the Northern barbarians who have founded the present political societies of Europe. From this rapid review of the progress of learning, it appears that Europe was peculiarly happy, first, in having received the germs of literature from another country; and secondly, in having them deposited in cities, which like hot beds quickened their growth.

The situation of America was the reverse of all this. A country of unbounded extent, possessing every species of wholesome aliment; its forests filled with animals which invite man to the chase; these apparent advantages of nature are the real causes of the retardation of the human intellect in America. None of those causes existed which could compel the American to take the first steps towards improvement; and men are only to be driven from ignorance by the strong arm of necessity.

America it is true was occupied, like ancient Greece, by inhospitable and ferocious tribes. But this circumstance could only induce them to remove farther from each other, which an unbounded continent enabled them to perform, without limitation. Nor should it be forgotten, that uniform experience tells us, that there is a certain fascination in the wild and unrestrained state of nature, which would forever deter men from the yoke of civilization. This did not necessarily entitle them.

Z.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Captain Bayton, of the schooner John, who arrived at Norfolk the 25th inst. in 15 days from St. Croix, left there the schooner Lebo, Grafton, of this port.

Accounts from Vermont state there is but little doubt of the re-election of James Elliot, as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

(Nat. Int.)

On Monday last came on before the Circuit Court, the trial of JACOB RAY and PHILIP WILLIAMS, charged with forging Bank Notes, and passing them knowing them to be forged. The jury on Wednesday brought in a verdict of GUILTY of passing Bank Notes knowing them to be forged.

(Cibid.)

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

M A X I M S  
AND DETACHED THOUGHTS.

(Continued.)

Let it be remembered in planting the fabric of happiness, unless the foundation be laid by wisdom, the structure will unavoidably fall to the ground.

There is a strange malignity in bad company, if you will in Egypt, learned to swear by the life of Pharaoh.

A good disposition finds a superlative pleasure in returning good for evil, whereas a man of impulsive temperament more readily from the rancor of his own heart, than in the power of his greatest enemy to inflict.

Some minds possess a transient sensibility; the visible distress of another seizes the heart with commiseration, and prompts to immediate relief; but all evaporates with the next casual incident of the day.

If you are a man, in choosing a companion for life, prefer good taste and a good disposition, be it beauty or wealth; the former will govern your household with propriety, if not elegance, and united with the latter, will make your friends all compeccy, and your home desirable.—I say, let mind supersede all other considerations.

*Opportunitas mens uulnerata unguentorum omnium effusio.*

Industry and economy are the best of all possessions, and may be said with propriety to be handed down to the graces; while flesh and profligacy are the bane of families, and lead to untold poverty.

That love which produces the same effects as hatred cannot differ widely from it in quality.

Read the scriptures with humility and a desire to learn, without questioning their divine origin; what finite reason cannot comprehend are subjects to exercise our faith.

Be assured you are secure in the friendship of

that man, by whom you are sought when forsaken by the world, and who conveys cheerfully to bear contumely on your account.

How often is debility of mind, and even baseness of heart concealed under a splendid exterior! The first of the species often wants integrity, and without it every other qualification is rather a blemish than a virtue or excellence. Sincerity operates in the moral, just what like the sun in the natural world, and produces all its effects in the human heart, which however is insensible to objects. In that bottom where Nature has placed all the loving and benevolent objects of creation about, diffuse their sweetest influence, and diffuse their ethereal fragrance.

That kind of debility which makes a man a bore, may indeed be placed in a variety of circumstances, but if pretending to favoritism and elegance, it becomes truly contemptible.

The facility of understanding sounds in a willingness to be easily imposed upon; how all these are managed, you will find in the following extract from the great author of *Leviathan*.

The heart gleaning beneath the tree of affliction, but unacquainted with the trials of the world, springs forward with the elasticity of a bow to embrace aught that promises a respite from suffering, but on finding it a shadowy appearance, shrinks back shrinking to its former state.

Deceit discovers a little mind, which is incapable of rising to comprehensive views of conduct. It is the resource of one who wants courage to avow his actions or to rest upon himself.

[To be continued.]

**The Thermometer.** — An article has appeared in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, tending to prove that the change in the thermometer, always indicates an approach to land. The following is an extract from it:

"On the 23d of August, late in the evening, the water fell in temperature four degrees to 64; on the next day at noon, having fallen to 62, and suspecting that we might be in soundings, though no alteration had taken place in the colour of the water, I induced the captain to sound, but no bottom was found at 140 fathom; on the 24th it will appear by the chart to have fallen to 58 and on the 25th to 55, about which time we were undoubtedly on Jaquet, or False Bank, and on the 26th having fallen to 51 at eight A. M. and assumed a green cast, I was desirous of sounding again, but in consequence of the ill success attending our former attempt, and not yet placing any reliance on the thermometer, the captain was unwilling to lose time in sounding, supposing that we were only approaching Jaquet or False Bank; but the next day having spoke a banker, he informed us that we were on the Grand Bank, and that Cape Race bore W. N. W. 150 miles. Upon sounding at noon we struck the ground at 37 fathoms. Here let me remark, that our reckonings as shewn on the chart as been well kept, and that the thermometer has with great precision indicated our situation; on the 21st at noon, in a supposed branch of the Gulf Stream 72.—22d. approaching Jaquet Bank, and at no great distance from it, 68.—23, still nearer 62.—24th. on the edge of the Bank 58.—25th. on Jaquet Bank 55.—26th. on the Grand Bank 52. Thus at this season of the year is there a difference of 20 degrees of the thermometer between the water on the Bank, and in same latitude in the ocean, not far to the east of it.

"Our captain, a sensible and observing man, as well as a very experienced mariner, struck with the regular gradation of the thermometer on the approach of the Bank, and convinced of its having pointed it out long before he had suspected his arrival upon it, from this time paid much attention to the thermometer.

He found, as I had foretold, that it would equally, show by the rise, when we had quitted the bank, and observed that as it would still more accurately define the limits of the Gulf Stream, as it was hotter than any other part of the ocean, he might with great advantage make his passage to New York in longitude 69, in about nine days from quitting the banks and every day performed nearly equal and good days work.

"In this course from Newfoundland the Thermometer indicated every where, the approach to danger; on the 5th of September, the vicinity of Sable Island Banks caused a fall of 70; and on the 7th, a bank not marked in any chart I have seen, caused a fall of 11. Upon sounding on this bank the ground was struck in 55 fathom, fine white sand, with some specks of red and black. Captain Allin was so much pleased with the accuracy of the thermometer, and with the security in which he had sailed for some time in consequence of it, & so clearly perceived the advantage to be derived from it in many instances, that he declared he would never more go to sea without one.

"The tract of the Fair American appears to have lain very near to Jaquet Island, which in Governor Pownall's chart is marked as very doubtful; a good look out for it was kept for several days, but with no effect; this may so far tend to confirm the suspicion of non-existence.

"The journal from America to England, does little more than confirm the previous observations made in this track; the thermometer fell no less than 20 degrees on passing to the south-east of Newfoundland, and rose again nine degrees in the same longitude, where, in our outward bound voyage, we supposed ourselves to be crossing a branch of the Gulf Stream. The fall of nine degrees of the thermometer, as the coast of Europe is approached, is very remarkable and uniform."

The good people of the state of Connecticut, have hitherto resisted with firmness the deceptive arts of a faction, bent on their destruction; they have as yet faithfully adhered to the wise systems of their fathers, which, for republican simplicity in their organization, and for vigorous patriotism in their execution, are without a parallel in the United States. Under the influence of mild and wholesome laws, their prosperity has been unceasing, and they have eminently enjoyed in the purity of their principles, the rich blessings of civil and religious liberty. The sages and patriots of this little state, directed by no motive but the public good, influenced by no views but the honor and happiness of the state, have directed its councils and exerted its energies, to the completion of objects worthy a government truly republican, enlightened and free. In no state in the union, have establishments for the education of youth, and the cause of God and his religion, been better attended to and supported. In no state in the union, have more wise, wholesome laws for the promotion of virtue and the suppression of vice and immorality, been enacted or better executed. In no state in the union, are the manners, customs and habits of the people, more pure, virtuous or republican. And in its fiscal arrangements and concerns, no state in the union has exerted itself with more zeal and success. Yet she has within her bosom, those who would destroy the fair fabric of her liberties, and level with the dust, every vestige of her greatness.—She has within her bosom a faction, headed by wicked and unprincipled men, whose hope is ruin, whose object is power. In the course of their machinations, and as their dernier resort, these demagogues of the party are now attempting to decree the people into a belief, that they have no constitutional form of government; that the stability of their government and the prosperity of the state, give the "lie direct" to their iniquitous insinuations. To a disinterested observer, a fair contrast of the characters of the men who now, by the frequent voices of their constituents, bear rule in the state, with those who would wish to bear rule by base deception and vile intrigue, the cause of this faction will appear base, dishonorable and ruinous. Men destitute of private virtue, claim with still grace the character of patriots. Cicero and Catiline, were never more strongly marked; one for his private and public virtues; the other for his wickedness, baseness and crimes; nor is the contrast greater than between the leading characters of the Federalists in the state of Connecticut, and the disorganizing demagogues of the democratic faction.

(Utica Patriot.)

D. Moodie, of Bath, has used, with the greatest success, the *aqua ioli puri* (*Uva ioli saponarium*) in the case of a woman who had been bitten by a viper, and who was apparently in a dying condition. A spoonful was at first administered in water, every three or four hours, and afterward every six hours; he was relieved after the first dose, and in four days was perfectly restored to health. The Doctor further observes, that when persons are bitten by animals whose venom is highly deleterious, the progress of the disorder may be stopped, and the person saved, by the speedy administration of the *Uva ioli saponarium*. Hence also, if any of the strong mineral acids should fall on any part of the body, the immediate application of this substance will prevent them from doing further mischief. O, if a person should accidentally swallow any of the mineral acids, or hydrocyanic manna, or any other corroding salt, which an alkali will decompose, a speedy exhibition of a solution of the alkaline salts, in proper doses, affords the most likely means of relief, and of preventing the fatal effects.

A most Extraordinary Overgrowth.

Captain Andrews, who arrived at Salem on the 20th inst. in 54 days from Eckwarden, brings no news of a political nature, but has furnished the following description of a child of most uncommon bulk, whom he saw at Oldenburg. It was a girl, in the sixth year of her age. She weighed 165 pounds English weight. Her height was 4 feet 2 inches; she measured round the

waist 4 feet 1 inch; the circumference of her head was two feet four inches, just above her wrist, 11 inches round; the calf of her leg, 1 foot 5 inches. It was with great difficulty she could walk across the room, and appeared to be very much distressed for breath; and her frame seemed scarcely able to sustain such a load of flesh. Her mother was a very small woman, and has had several children. She said that a gentleman had offered her \$500, sterling for the loan of the child for a twelve months, to carry to England as a sight. She had been carried to Hamburg and Bremen, with her mother, and exhibited in those cities. The above description may be depended upon, as captain Andrews was so struck with her appearance that he was at the trouble of taking the dimensions himself.

The German Prince Esterhazy has the largest flocks of sheep possessed by any one person in any part of the world. His Highness attended the Wharfe shearing in 1804, when he asked the Duke of Bedford "of what number his flock consisted?" His Grace replied "600?" "what number of shepherds?" The answer was "one." "Probably," says the Duke, "your Highness may have a flock on your estate?" "Yes," replied the illustrious foreigner, "I have in Savoy; it consists of 150,000 sheep and the management of which I keep 800 sheepherds!"

A fashionable young countess asking a young nobleman which he thought the prettiest flower rose or tulip? he replied with great gallantry, "Your ladyship's tulip before all the roses in the world."

It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to Report the Debates of Congress. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of Papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

DIED, on Saturday the 15th instant, Major THOMAS LEWIS, of Greenbrier county.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock,

A HOUSE AND LOT  
on King street, facing Dr. Davy's. The house fronts on King street 24 feet, and in depth 20 feet in 50 feet ally; building a ground floor of 16' 6" high. Terms, &c. will be known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marcella.

Sept. 29.

## THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN,  
will sail on Tuesday the 7th of October for COWES (England) — intermediate six or eight PASSENGERS. Application to be made to Captain Woodhouse, on board, lying at Ramsey's wharf, or

James Wilson.

Sept. 29.  
ENGLISH and GERMAN  
Almanacs,

For the Year 1805,  
for sale by the gross or dozen, at Robert and John Gray's Bookstore, King Street.

Sept. 29.

District of Columbia—To Wit:

WHEREAS William Follin by his petition in writing applied to the Hon. Nicholas Gilchrist, one of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the circuit thereof, has stated therein that he is now in actual confinement in the jail of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of J. W. and S. Leonard and Company, and that being unable to discharge said Leonard and Co's claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up, for the use of his creditors, all his property real, personal and mixed; Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said William Follin, to attend at the Court House in the town of Alexandria, on Tuesday the 24 of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the evening of that day, to shew cause why said prisoner shall not be discharged according to law.

By Order.

G. DENEALE, c.c.

Sept. 29.  
Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.

LATELY PUBLISHED,  
And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,

THE HISTORY OF THE WARS,  
Which arose out of the French Revolution:  
which is prefixed a Review of the  
Causes of that Event.

By Alexander Stephens, Esq.  
Of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple.  
Two Vols. Octavo.

Price to Subscribers 5 dol. N. B. After  
the 20th of this month the price will be raised  
to 6 dol.

Just received,  
The fifth volume of Select Plays. Subscribers  
will please to send for their copies.

July 14.

Edward Hackley & Wm. Ramsay,

HAVING THIS DAY

Entered into partnership under the name of Hack-  
ley and Ramsay, offer for sale at their Store,  
corner of King and Pitt Streets, near the Wel-  
lington Tavern, a general assortment of

Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Gre-  
ceries, &c.

Warranted Genuine, viz:

London particular Madeira,  
in pipes and half do.

Lisbon, Calamares and  
Malaga

Port of an excellent quality in bottles,  
Medoc Claret, in cases of two doz.

Loaf, Lump and Almavado Sugars,  
Syrup and Molasses,

London boiled Porter,  
Jamaica and Antigua Rum,

Holland and country Gums,  
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,

White Wine Vinegar,

Philadelphia and Albany Chocolate,

Fg Blue, Maudie, Copperas, Brimstone,

Sulphur and Alum,

English and country Gaspeoware,

Shoe, assorted,

Georgia Cotton,

Imperial,

Hyson Chutang,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

and

Souchong, assorted

Bell Green Coffee,

Spices of every kind,

Ducham and Dixon's Minc'd,

Leiper's Snuff,

Spanish Segars of a good quality,

Basket Salt for table use,

Pies in boxes,

Wrapping Paper,

Bell Salat Oil,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Olives,

Soal Leather,

Demijohns,

Rice and Barley, &c. &c.

June 4.

dol

WILLIAM RAMSAY

BEING anxious to close his former business,  
requests all those who are indebted to him to  
settle their accounts as early as possible, and those  
who have claims against him will please present  
them for adjustment.

TO RENT,

The Dwelling House and Store in Prince Street  
one door east of the house occupied Dr. E. C.  
Dick, they are both in good repair. Payment  
may be had immediately. Apply as above.

June 4.

dol

TO BE SOLD,

ON Thursday the 27th day of December next  
on the premises, to the highest bidder, if no  
disposed of by private sale before that day;

The TRACT of LAND

whereon I now live, in Fairfax county, Virginia,  
on Pond's Head Creek, containing five hundred  
acres; the situation is agreeable and ve-  
ry healthy; there is on it an excellent mill seat,  
on the above mentioned Creek, with an inexhaust-  
ible quantity of excellent grey stone, and an  
abundance of good red and white oak, poplar and  
black timber, to erect the dam and necessary  
buildings, on the spot; there is on this Creek,  
which washes the tract for about two miles, a  
very considerable portion of the fish quality mea-  
adow land, and a quantity of fresh land just opened  
and nearly half the tract is cut. It is sit-  
uated about twenty miles from George Town and  
Washington, and the same distance from Alexan-  
deria and Dumfries, and is justly considered the  
best piece of forest land in the country. The  
terms of payment will be, one third paid down,  
one third in eighteen months, and the other third  
in three years; an equitable title will be made  
the purchaser, and the public are assured that  
the sale will take place, if not privately dis-  
posed of before the day of sale, as I am determined  
to remove to the state of Kentucky this fall.

ALSO,

On the same day & place, will be sold, all  
my STOCK of every kind, plantation utensils,  
household and kitchen furniture, and presents etc.  
now on hand, for ready money.

Thomas Pollard.

dol

Aug. 22.

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

Dollars.

1 Prize, last drawn ticket having	20,000
1 do blank to its number,	10,000
1 do of 1,000 make	5,000
1 do of 500	5,000
1 do of 200	2,000
1 do of 100	2,000
100 do of 50	5,000
250 do of 20	7,500
400 do of 15	10,000
1,500 do of 10	30,000
3,000 do of 5	45,000
1st & last drawn ticket after 1000	250
having a blank to its number,	250
1 do after 2,000 do	250
1 do after 3,000 do	250
1 do after 4,000 do	250
1 do after 5,000 do	500
1 do after 6,000 do	500
1 do after 8,000 do	500
1 do after 10,000 do	500
1 do after 12,000 do	500
1 do after 13,000 do	500
1 do after 14,000 do	1,000
5,325 prizes	150,000
2,675 blanks—not two to a prize.	

15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each, 150,000

4. B. Prizes deducted to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legis-  
lature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose  
of erecting a Seminary of learning in or near the  
metropolis of this State. With this view it is  
contemplated to raise 50,000 dollars, and 2,500  
dollars in addition, for defraying the expences at-  
tendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the  
State, &c. &c. have been selected as trustees,  
and they have pledged themselves to use their ex-  
ertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has  
the advantage of giving to each adventurer's  
chance for some very large prizes, whilst the pro-  
portion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to incite  
the friends of the intended institution to partic-  
ipate in the lottery, with very little risk of their  
becoming losers. The treasurer of this State is  
to be appointed to receive the money for the  
tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of  
the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed  
that the above considerations will induce a rea-  
sonable sale of the tickets, and the drawing will com-  
mence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold  
to authorize it—which it is believed will be on  
the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804.

\* Tickets to be had of Robert

Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen.

Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasant,

jun. and Wm. Pinckard.

Land for Sale.

WE wish to sell a tract of LAND containing  
between four and five hundred acres, situated on  
the Potowmack, in Fairfax county, about 3 miles  
from town, and adjoining General Thomson Ma-  
tson's. This property in point of elegance of  
situation, is exceeded by none, and will be sold  
as for sale or on a long credit.

Walter S. Alexander,

John Luke.

For the heirs of Phil. Alexander, deceased.

Aug. 13.

TO LET,

A two story FRAME HOUSE on King, be-  
tween Pitt and St. Albans Streets, in a good situ-  
ation for a retail trade.—Also, a one story  
HOUSE or St. Albans, between King and Prince  
Streets, and a STORE on King, at the corner of  
Royal Street. For terms apply to

Adam Lynn.

Who's just received.

A cafe of GUNS, and a few pair of  
glass pier LOOKING GLASSES, DRESS-  
ING CLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Aug. 24.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of the county of Alex-  
andria, have obtained from the Orphans' Court  
of the county aforesaid, in the District of Colum-  
bia, Letters of Administration on the personal  
estate of Joseph Dyson, late of the said county,  
deceased:

All persons having claims against  
the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers,  
at or before the third day of March next, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from all bene-  
fit of the said estate.

GIVEN under our hands this third day of  
September, 1804.

John A. Burford,  
Hannah Burford,

Administrator and Administratrix of Joseph Dy-  
son, deceased.

All persons indebted to the said es-  
tate, are requested to make immediate payment  
to the above named Administrator and Admini-  
stratrix.

Sept. 3.

Printing executed at this Office with  
neatness and dispatch.

ecw3

TRAVELS IN GREECE.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE TRAVELS OF

Anacharsis the Younger,

IN GREECE:

During the middle of the fourth Century, before  
the Christian Era,

With copious Notes and References.

BY

THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King  
of France, and Member of the Royal  
Academy of Inscriptions and  
Belles Lettres.

Translated from the French.

First American, from the fourth London edition,  
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader  
exhibits a complete view of the antiquities  
manners, customs, religious ceremonies, laws,  
arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period  
of its greatest splendor. A knowledge of  
these has hitherto been only attainable by a laborious  
perusal of writers who have been little satis-  
factory to join entertainment with instruction.

The Travels of Anacharsis, on the contrary, are  
so written, that the reader may frequently be  
induced to imagine he is perusing a work of mere  
amusement, invention, and fancy; till his eye  
glances to the bottom of the page, when he per-  
ceives there is scarcely a sentence, and not a single  
fact or circumstance, but is supported by  
the authority of some ancient author. The a-  
mazing number of these quotations may, perhaps,  
at first sight, seem to have been unnecessary,  
and to have more the appearance of a parade of  
erudition, than to be of any real utility: but it  
is to be remembered that, at the same time that  
they must be highly acceptable to the man of  
real learning, by enabling him to refer immediate-  
ly to the original author, they are extremely  
useful, nay, we may say, absolutely necessary,  
even to such readers as can never be supposed to  
have any intention to consult the authorities quoted;  
as they clearly shew that such an idea, or  
such a circumstance, is not merely a decoration  
or the offspring of the fancy of the author, but  
immediately taken from some ancient writer, and  
therefore perfectly accordant to the general scope  
and plan of the work.

TERM S.

I. The first Edition in America of Anacharsis's  
Travels, will be comprised in four Vols. octo-  
vo.

II. It shall be printed on handsome wove paper  
and a new type casting for the purpose. Each  
Volume will contain about 400 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers, per Vol., bound  
and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1  
dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery  
of each Volume.

The European Edition sells at 12 dollars per  
vol.

IV. There shall be a handsome Map of Greece  
given with the first Volume, to be executed by  
one of the best Engravers.

V. Those who obtain ten Subscribers and become  
responsible for the payment of the same  
shall receive one copy gratis. The work is  
now in Press, and shall be finished with all  
possible dispatch.

Subscriptions to the above work  
received at Robert & John Gray's book  
Store, Alexandria.

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A large supply of Dr. Stoughton's

GENUINE BITTERS,

THE happy effects, and superior efficacy of  
these bitters, can be testified by hundreds in Alex-  
andria and its neighbourhood, during the pre-  
vailing sickness last summer. We believe that  
every person, who then persevered in regularly  
taking them, resisted the attacks of the fever.  
They brace the constitution, create appetite, af-  
fist digestion, and relieve the choleric in flatus, in  
all complaints of the stomach and bowels they  
have been proved to be eminently efficacious.  
Likewise, they resist malignant fevers, and are a  
preventive to the ague. A course of these bitters